

The Daily Union Vedette.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 10th, 1864.

Crowded.—The press of Telegraphic news in our columns precludes our usual editorial. In its stead, however, we present our readers with a continuation of the interesting articles on the "Laws of Utah."

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE LAWS OF UTAH.

No. 4.

Probate Courts, in addition to the duties generally assigned them by law and custom, have, in their respective counties, powers to exercise original jurisdiction both civil and criminal, and as well in chancery as at common law, being governed by the same rules and regulations as govern the practice of the District Court, (Sec. 29, p. 124.) These courts are also empowered to grant bills of divorce, (Sec. 1, p. 162,) but divorcing, so far as the Mormons are concerned, is usually done by the Church authorities upon the payment of a fee. The Probate Judge with two Selectmen, constitute the County Court. These courts are empowered to have charge of, and manage, all county business, and have the care and custody of all county property, except such as is by them placed in the custody of another. Another what? another court. Hence follows the argument that these courts may direct the District Court—a proposition admitted by Federal Judges to be the intent of the law. A Mormonism would imagine. The Judges of these courts are elected by the Legislature—and not by the people. It is easily observed, that under past and present circumstances, no Gentle (the writer uses this word simply to distinguish between those who belong to the Mormon Church and those who do not belong to it) can be elected a Probate Judge. The writer excerpts from this general remark, Judge Carter, of Green River county. He was first commissioned by Governor Cummings, and accepted upon the advice of General Johnson. The county of itself, is as yet, of but little political importance—the population of the county, being not more than fifty souls, and no assessable property returned in 1862. It is attached to Summit county for legislative purposes. On the other hand the Judges of the District Courts, who collectively constitute the Supreme Court, are appointed by the President of the United States. The object of the Utah Legislators has been to place as much power as possible in the Probate and County Courts and as little power as possible in the District Courts. This point being shown, the writer now considers for a moment the extraordinary law, approved January 14, 1854, and to avoid all charge of falsely stating the law (R. S. p. 260,) the entire portion of the first section is quoted, as follows: "All questions of law—the meaning of writings other than laws and the admissibility of testimony, shall be decided by the court; and no law nor parts of laws shall be read, argued, cited or adopted in any court, during any trial, except those enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of this Territory, and those passed by the Congress of the United States when applicable, and no report, decision, or doings of any Court, shall be read, argued, cited or adopted as precedent in any other trial."

The remark is made *en passant* that the courts of Territorial creation only accept the laws of Congress when said laws meet their approval.

The actual effect and manifest intention of this law is to exclude from the court the decision of any other court, not excepting the Supreme Court of the United States, no matter how applicable to the case in issue the decision may be; and even further—to exclude any previous decision of the court before which a case is being tried, no matter how applicable the decision may be to the case in issue. This law, the writer will venture to say, has no parallel elsewhere in Christendom. It is beyond dispute that a district judge in rendering a decision, or the Supreme Court in reversing a decision, or the District Court in reversing a decision, would be guided by law and precedent, whether found in the statutes of the Territory or elsewhere. The Utah Legislators must understand this fact very well, and must know that the Supreme or District Court, no matter how constituted, cannot fail to regard this law as one of the most arbitrary exercises of legislative power upon record. It will be observed from these remarks what an immense power is lodged in the inferior courts of the Territory, the judges of which are elected exclusively by the Legislature. A man's life, or liberty, or property virtually resting in the caprice of a judge who will admit no authority other than the law of the territory, or set of Congress, when applicable (and when that suits his pleasure) to govern him in a decision, and yet the Probate Court have original jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, and as well in chancery as in common law. It is true that the right of appeal in certain cases is allowed to the District Courts, but that right does not of itself destroy the gross injustice of this act.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

It is claimed, that one of our gunboats was sunk on Monday by an iron ball from one of the Howlett's house guns.

Resolutions have been introduced in the North Carolina Legislature in favor of sending Commissioners to Washington to negotiate for peace.

In the rebel Senate, Orr introduced a resolution denouncing the capture of the Florida in Bahal. In the House, Mr. Foote, opposed the resolution recommended by Davis, that Congress has no authority to interfere on the subject of the emancipation of slaves; also, against States negotiating for peace separately, but favoring a convention of States for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Head-quarters, army Potomac, December 7th.

Another reconnoissance was made this morning along the Vaughan road, towards Hatcher's Run, by a considerable force under Gen. Miles. The enemy's redoubts were driven across the run, when a sharp fire opened on our advance from breastworks on the opposite side. After skirmishing, a charge was made which resulted in the enemy being driven out. Our men took position in the captured works and skirmishers were thrown out to protect each flank, soon after, a report was received that the enemy were moving up and across the run, half. Gen. Miles at the captured works, failed to meet them. The enemy, however, failed to come up and it was supposed they had fallen back to a stronger position at Armstrong's mill, a mile and a half in rear.

New York, Dec. 11th.

The following resolutions were introduced into the North Carolina Senate: Resolved, That five commissioners be elected to act with commissioners from the other States of the Confederacy, as a medium for negotiating for peace with the United States.

Resolved, That other States be requested to create a similar commission, with as little delay as practicable, and to cooperate with North Carolina in requesting President Davis to accept such foreign States; that he tender to the United States a conference for negotiating peace, through the medium of these commissioners.

Resolved, That whenever any of these States shall have responded, by the appointment of commissioners, the Governor shall communicate the proceedings officially to President Davis, and request his prompt action upon the proposition.

In the lower House a series of similar resolutions were offered.

The steamer Canada, from Liverpool, 25th, Queenstown 27th. Lord Lyons has not resigned, but is going home on a six months furlough.

The Daily News doubts if the South will arm slaves, and thinks such proposal is a promise of the approaching end of the war of slavery.

It is said the Florida was taken by surprise with everything on board. Her papers may be found to implicate many foreign officials in sympathy with the rebels.

The Daily News publishes letters from Goldwin Smith, dated Boston, highly complimentary to the recent election. He regards the defeat of the Democrats as a great escape from troubles between England and America.

Spooner, a well known Protestant leader in the House of Commons, is dead. Gales had been prevailing on the English coast. There were numerous ship wrecks.

ITALY.—The Chamber of Deputies had adopted a bill reducing the emoluments of public officers. The Senate passed a financial bill.

Spanish election returns show results favorable to the Ministry, four to one. An official Berlin paper regards Lord Napier's appointment to the Court of Berlin as favorable to the future friendly intercourse of Prussia and England.

Cobden addressed a great meeting at Rockdale, on the 23d. He favored non-intervention in either European or American affairs; advocated the war in America; asked why the South, as in other cases of rebellion, had not put forth its grievances; the reason, he thought, was, they had but one; they wanted to consolidate, perpetuate and extend slavery; instead of stating their grievances, they simply demand to be let alone; this is the cry that has secured so much European sympathy for insurrection. He regarded the peaceable Presidential election, one of the most sublime spectacles in the whole history of the world; said, people that could do that, had given the world a spectacle

such as never was presented before to any other people; they had resolved, notwithstanding their great sacrifice, that slavery should be abolished. He reiterated his belief that he should not live to see two independent States on the Continent of North America.

The Journal Des Debates construes the result of the late Presidential election, as evidence that the war is to be prosecuted with redoubled vigor until the South is completely subjugated. The former says it heralds forth the approaching re-establishment of the Union and the final extinction of slavery.

The Herald's London letter says: Responsible parties are making arrangements for the speedy construction of the telegraph to America, by way of Greenland and Iceland.

The Herald's Paris letter says: The effects here of the talk about freeing the Southern negro, in behalf of the rebels, is to increase the interest on their sale and convince the majority of the French people that slavery is to end, and they will favor the recognition of the Emperor. The real desire is that the South shall abolish slavery and become an independent power. Southerners, in Paris, encourage the idea, and believe this will be the final result.

New York, Dec. 12th.

The Richmond Despatch of the 9th says the only news from the far South yesterday was that Foster was renewing demonstrations against the Savannah and Charleston. A portion of a report from Sherman.

The Petersburg Express says: An expedition of the enemy reported yesterday morning at Proctor's, some twenty miles distant south. It is still in motion; its destination unknown, save probably at head quarters. The column is said to embrace a large force of infantry, with plenty of artillery, but only a small force of cavalry.

The Richmond Examiner of the 9th says: The latest information from the enemy on the Weldon Railroad, is that they were still moving towards Weldon, and were provided with such an amount of stores as to induce the belief that they were provided for a long march, or at all events, for a long absence. It is useless to speculate on their plans, which will be fully known in a day or two. It is probable the primary object of the movement was to occupy the road, and so injure it as to prevent our sending reinforcements to our forces operating against Sherman.

The Richmond Examiner says Sherman is reported to have reached a point half way between Millen and Savannah.

The Charleston Mercury of the 5th says: On the morning of the 2d inst., Sherman's main body broke up camp at Louisville, Ga., and marched down the Central Railroad, 14 miles. The 20th corps, which form his left wing being in advance. Before nightfall the greater portion of the Yankee column passed through Millen, in the direction of Savannah. No later news of its whereabouts.

The Mercury of the 5th says passengers arrived on Sunday evening report a fight going on somewhere near Pocahontas, as they passed that point, but no definite details in regard to the progress or result of the reported action could be gathered.

New York, Dec. 12th.

A special to the Tribune, on the 11th says, Charleston papers of the 6th announce Sherman, on the 5th, was marching in the direction of Savannah. He recommends the repeal of the State law which exempts a certain class of citizens from conscription, and says he is utterly at a loss to understand why these men should not be swept into the army as well as others; also, expresses himself in favor of arming slaves, and thinks the Legislature should pass some Act to regulate the prices of the necessities of life.

The exchange of prisoners which was broken off at Savannah a short time ago, is now progressing rapidly as practicable, in Charleston Harbor. In consequence of this arrangement the bombardment of the city of Charleston is temporarily suspended, and will not be resumed until the exchange is concluded. The bombardment ceased on Sunday morning, the 4th inst., and operations of transferring prisoners soon after began. It is expected that two or three weeks will be required for the completed exchange.

Caico, Dec. 12th.

New Orleans advices of the 5th state that the pirate Semmes arrived at Matamoros, en route to Richmond.

The steamer Orizaba which left a month since, for Matamoros, put into Matamoros in distress, and was seized by the Confederates and sold.

Gen. Mejia is represented to be very

averse to his soldiers. Punishment for any misdemeanor is 500 lashes, or death. Gen. Canby is sufficiently recovered to move about, aided by crutches.

St. Louis, Dec. 11th.

The Republican's Cairo special says: Considerable excitement existed at Memphis on the 9th, over the report that Beauregard was marching on Fort Pillow with a strong force, and with heavy guns, supposed to be used to blockade the river.

Washington, Dec. 12th.

A dispatch from City Point on the 11th says the latest news contained in Richmond papers of the 10th, state, on the 7th Sherman was east of the Ogechee river, twenty-five miles from Savannah, moving on that city; that Sherman had marched his army on the 6th eighteen miles.

Hon. Jas. Speed was confirmed by the Senate to day, as Attorney General.

New York, Dec. 12th.

Hon. Renben E. Fenton has sent in his resignation as member of Congress, to take effect on the 20th instant. It is thought that the Speaker will appoint Hon. D. C. Littlejohn to fill the vacancy occasioned by this resignation on the Ways and Means Committee.

Nashville, Dec. 12th.

Official reports from Gen. Roseau, at Murfreesboro, concerning the recent battle, are just received. It is believed to be nothing more than a skirmish between Murfreesboro and Orvall's creek, five miles north, from there to the Laverne road they destroyed five or six block houses abandoned by the garrisons. The enemy surrounded them, but they bravely fought their way out and reached Murfreesboro without loss.

On the 4th, a block house, at Orvall's creek was attacked by the rebel Gen'l Bates' division with a battery of artillery. Seventy-four shots were fired at it doing no damage. On the same afternoon three regiments with the Second artillery went from Murfreesboro under Gen. Milroy. The enemy's force is unknown. Our troops attacked and routed the enemy. The Federal loss was four killed and forty wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown. Night coming on, our forces retired to the fort.

On Monday last, the enemy was reinforced by two brigades of infantry and 250 cavalry under Forrest in person. During Tuesday and Wednesday the enemy demonstrated against the forts at Murfreesboro and town, coming up within a mile of the fort, skirmishing heavily. On Wednesday, the enemy's infantry moved around to Wilkenson, about eleven miles north west of the fort, where Neglee's command was formed at the battle of Stone river. Seven regiments and a battery were sent out on the Salem pike, who encountered the enemy near Wilkenson's pike, entrenched behind breastworks of logs and rails. The rebels were utterly routed and driven off in great confusion. Forrest's cavalry were making a race against time in their hurry to escape. Our loss was thirty killed and 175 wounded. The enemy's loss largely exceeded ours. We captured 297 prisoners, including eighteen commissioned officers. Two twelve-pounder Napoleons were captured and are now in position in the fort. Just previous to Milroy's attack on the rebels, Buford's division of cavalry attacked Murfreesboro and entered the town, shelling it, and destroyed many houses. Roseau, with one regiment of infantry and a section of artillery drove the enemy out of town and have not made their appearance since. Gen. Granger is reported all right at Stevenson, Ala. The weather is cold and no movements.

Persons from the rebel lines, report intense suffering among the troops. All the carpets in the neighborhood have been taken up and made into blankets. The report seems to be gaining ground that Tennesseans in Hood's army are willing to fight now, but will not again leave the State.

Head-Quarters, army Potomac, December 10th.

Demonstrations made yesterday towards Hatcher's Run didn't result in any engagement with the exception of a skirmish at the crossing on the Vaughan road, and another in the afternoon near the Armstrong house. No fighting of any consequence took place, the rebels falling back as our troops advanced. The object of the move was evidently to keep the enemy from sending a force to intercept Warren, and is believed to have been successful. Our loss was about 125 killed and wounded. The command was ordered to return this evening and it is thought the troops are all back at their old camp. Nothing positive is heard from Warren, but it is rumored that he has had a fight at Garretts station on the Weldon road, in

which he gained a victory and was pursuing the enemy.

New York, Dec. 12th.

The Commercial's special says: The bankrupt bill will be taken up after the League Island Navy Yard matter. There are many chances that the bill will pass.

Advices from City Point state the storm as raging there yesterday, and reported that one of Lee's important rail, road communications had been cut by our troops.

Washington, Dec. 12th.

Arrangements are rapidly being made to put the new 1st corps of Gen. Hancock into the field at the earliest moment. Many old tried officers are to be placed in command. Their names will be announced in a few days. Steps are being taken which will induce each State to forward veterans to join this corps, and it is said that arrangements are in progress by which the State and other local bounties may be paid here to a veteran or recruit, who may have himself credited to any particular locality he may prefer. For any veteran sent to Washington, to be accredited to any army, a certificate will be given. It interests all localities to send on as many veterans as possible, as they are no subject of draft; hence they can be properly accredited to a particular locality.

The Government bounties, given to veterans of the 1st corps, are given to no other. Superior inducements, therefore, are offered to enlist in this corps. The time to put it in the field is short, and localities must be prompt to forward men and thus take advantage of the Government bounties. To fill their quota it is only necessary to take a veteran recruit to the Provost Marshal, who will forward him, free of charge, to Washington, and let it be remembered that these veteran soldiers are not subject to draft, and any one enlisted is a clear gain on the quota of any future draft.

New York, Dec. 13th.

The Richmond Despatch of the 10th says: The news from Georgia yesterday is of a somewhat exciting character. The enemy, who had been marching down the Ogechee river, with three corps, one on the north and two on the south side, endeavored to unite their forces, and met with considerable resistance from the Confederates. At last accounts they had not effected their object, which was a so pre-empted in part by the unavailability of the river approaches. On the 7th, a demonstration of the Federals on the ferries on the Savannah river became more determined. They managed to get some of their infantry across the flats, in sight of the river. Here we were well prepared. Our artillerymen did good work, and it was supposed they would be compelled to abandon the attempt, but from some cause, either lack of ammunition or unable to get their cannon into position, the Yankees made very little use of their artillery. This added confidence to our troops. It was reported that in the evening they effected a landing on the Coosawatchie river, below Pocahontas, but had not been able to reach the railroad.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 6th says: On Monday last a fight took place at Walker's Bridge, on the Briar Creek, 22 miles from Augusta, and that 122 Yankee prisoners had arrived at Augusta.

The Richmond Examiner of the 10th says: We learn that a force sent by Grant down the Weldon road, consisted of one entire corps, besides cavalry, and that every man ought to be captured.

The Whig says a good many knowing people are exercised as to the destination of raiders. If they have no more cavalry than is reported, they will, of course, soon get to the end of their journey; on the other hand, we are inclined to believe they are better equipped than is reported, and we will soon hear of the destruction of bridges, &c., in the direction of Weldon, and this were frank to admit will give us some inconvenience, but will not retrieve, in the least, the palpable, irretrievable failure that Grant has made in his march on to Richmond or Petersburg.

New York, Dec. 13th.

The Herald despatches from Grant's armies give additional particulars of the reconnoissance of Miles command on Friday last, to Hatcher's Run. After capturing the enemy's works, Miles' men held them throughout the night. Their object being accomplished, were preparing the next morning to return when a furious charge was made upon them by the rebels, who were soon repulsed, and in turn charged upon, and driven some distance. After this, the Union troops returned to their old camp, which was reached on Saturday evening. The casualties are slight, and a number of rebels were captured.

A rebel division, under Gen. Field, made a reconnoissance on Saturday

down the Darbytown road, on the right of Butler's lines, and they seemed satisfied with a very heavy observation, as they retraced their steps.

About midnight on Friday, the rebel artillery opened heavily both on the Dutch Gap and on our right of the army of the James, on the Newmarket road, but with little effect, and their fire was freely responded to.

Louisville, Dec. 12th.

The rebel Gen. Lyon crossed the Cumberland river with his command on Sunday, at Yellow creek, about twenty miles below Clarksville. His force was reported at about 2,500 when last heard from, and was moving towards Hopkinsville, Ky., threatening that place, if he attack the garrison, it being small, they will be compelled to fall back. Breckenridge's position seems to be in doubt. A loyal gentleman, whose reliability is vouched for, says he is at Sparta, Tenn., with about 10,000 men. This gentleman speaks of what he knows to be facts that indicate that Breckenridge intends to reinforce Hood, if possible, and reach the main rebel army, but the position of our troops, under Stevenson and Burbridge, indicates that he will have difficulty in forming a junction with Hood.

Washington, Dec. 13th

In the House to-day, Elliot offered a resolution for the re-admission of Louisiana, which was referred to the Committee on Rebellious States. Cole, of California, introduced a bill granting lands to certain California railroad companies; referred to Committee on Public Lands; also a bill to establish a mining department. Cole moved to refer it to the Select Committee, when it was laid over.

Richmond papers of yesterday report Sherman at Bloomingdale, fifteen miles from Savannah on Saturday.

City Point, Dec. 13th.

To Stanton: Richmond papers to-day contain the following:

The Richmond Dispatch says: Sherman is near Savannah probably not five miles distant, and has not made an attack. It is still doubtful whether or not he will do so, or make for the coast south of the city. It is very certain he has not opened communication with the coast, though he may do so very soon. A telegram from below Charleston, states that Sherman was in line of battle, we will not say where, and confronted by a strong Confederate force. Another paper states that there has been no direct communication with Savannah for several days, but we apprehend the wires have been cut between that place and Charleston. Signed: GRANT.

The severity of the weather has prevented any important movements on either side. At Nashville nothing of importance is reported to-day, nor from the army of the Potomac or Shenandoah. Signed: STANTON.

Local Matters.

GOOD READING MATTER.—We call especial attention to the advertisement of Messrs. BODENBURG & KAHN. Read it and then go and get rich and happy by buying all sorts of good things—Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Fancy Merchandise, Cigars, Tobacco of the first quality, to say nothing about a new and handsome Stock of Military Cloth, Buttons, etc.

Everything has been purchased in the cheapest and best Eastern markets, and just received. Give them a call.

Messrs. HADLEY & MINER are willing to sell at Public Auction, every article of household property, Merchandise, or, in fact, anything that any body may have to dispose of at Auction, and will do it well.

Mr. Hadley has been known by us for a long time—we having sojourned with him amidst the ice and snow with which Camp Connor was surrounded last winter, and we have ever found him a "brick" and a good business man.

THE "Young America" speaks well for good drinks at a moderate price. "Mac" wears a smiling countenance to his patrons, and makes them feel good.

"A very loyal" heading over the telegraphic news in yesterday's Salt Lake City daily, etc.

PRICE OF GOLD.

Gold—\$200.
Dust—Virginia \$17; Boise \$32.

The guerrillas recently visited a church at Round Pond, (Ky.), during service, and took therefrom one of the best, most honest and industrious citizens of Simpson county, and having conducted him out of gunshot hearing of the congregation, completely riddled his body with bullets! There were six or seven of this gang of murderers, who surrounded the little church and took off their victim without any one supposing that such would be his fate, so quiet was their conduct. Harvey Travelsted, the murdered man, was beloved by his neighbors and respected by all his acquaintances as a high-minded, honorable gentleman. He was a firm and unflinching Unionist. Thus foully assassinated, says the Louisville Journal, and taken from the very portal of God's temple, his blood cries to heaven for vengeance swift and dire upon the heads of those who committed the awful deed.

RE-ENLISTING.—The Alta is informed that nearly all the California volunteers recently discharged in San Francisco and vicinity, are enlisting again. Most of those recently in the extra police force have re-enlisted already, and others will do so.

HADLEY & MINER,

Auction and Commission Merchants

Main Street, No. 6, below 2d South Temple street

All kinds of Merchandise and Stock taken and Sold on Commission.
Stock Sales at 10 A. M. Regular Sales every evening at 6 1/2 o'clock. dec15tf

UNION VARIETIES

Will perform at the CAMP THEATER each Monday and Thursday evenings, until further notice, with a change of programme each night. dec15-17

SCOTT, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS,

(Successors of Powers, Newman & Co.)

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

(Godbe's old Drug Store.)

Receive Moneys on Deposit,

Buy Coin,

Gold Dust,

and Exchange.

Pay interest on Time Deposits, by special agreement, and transact a General Banking Business.

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BEN. H. HALLADAY, } W. L. HALLADAY, }
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HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Gold or Currency.

Cash paid for Govern't Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

New York.

San Francisco, Cal.,

Virginia City, Idaho,

Denver City, Colorado,

Atchinson, Kansas,

Portland, Oregon and

Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency, and Revenue Stamps for

sale.

AUSTIN M. CLARK, J. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

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BANKERS,

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DEALERS IN

COIN,

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and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with the Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. 1511

BODENBURG & KAHN

Respectfully announce to the residents of the Territory, that they have just received from the

EASTERN MARKET,

an entire new stock of

Merchandise,

Which they offer for Sale at their Old Stand, on

EAST TEMPLE STREET.

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS,

POPLINS, LAWNS, MOHAIRS,

MOZAMBIQUES, PLAIN AND FANCY DELAINES,

PRINTS, DENIMS, HICKORYS,

CHECKS, SHEETINGS, LINSEYS, FLANNELS,

and a variety of New Styles

WOOLEN HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS

—and—

DOUBLE SHAWLS.

GROCERIES

Of the Finest:

Tea,
Sugar,
Coffee,
Spices,
Dye Stuffs, etc.

Also, a Splendid Stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes,

Gents' Ready Made

Clothing & Furnishing Goods

MILITARY CLOTH,

Hardware, Queensware, Stationery

Cigars,

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

etc., etc., etc.

Good for BODENBURG & KAHN

By ROSENBAUM & NEWMAN,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY

MEAT MARKET.

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TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE PUBLIC THAT

THEY HAVE

Now Opened

LARGEST MEAT STALL IN THE CITY,

WHERE THE

Choicest Meats

Will Always be on Hand:

BEEF,
PORK,
MUTTON,
VEAL,
LAMB,

PORK SAUSAGE, HEAD CHEESE.

LIVER SAUSAGE,

CORNER BEEF,

CORNER PORK,

PICKLED TONGUE,

TRIPE,

CRAB,

SWEET BREADS,

And everything in the Business.

THE patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited for this establishment.

Every effort will be made to gratify the wishes of customers, and orders sent by the young will have the same prompt attention.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

N. B.—Purchasers will have their Meats sent to any part of the City

FREE OF CHARGE!

ROSENBAUM & NEWMAN,

Nov. 16th, 1864.

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N. B.—Purchasers will have their Meats sent to any part of the City

FREE OF CHARGE!

ROSENBAUM & NEWMAN,

Nov. 16th, 1864.

By ROSENBAUM & NEWMAN,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY

MEAT MARKET.

ROSENBAUM & NEWMAN

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE PUBLIC THAT

THEY HAVE

Now Opened

LARGEST MEAT STALL IN THE CITY,

WHERE THE

Choicest Meats

Will Always be on Hand:

BEEF,
PORK,
MUTTON,
VEAL,
LAMB,

PORK SAUSAGE, HEAD CHEESE.

LIVER SAUSAGE,

CORNER BEEF,

CORNER PORK,

PICKLED TONGUE,

TRIPE,

CRAB,

SWEET BREADS,

And everything in the Business.

THE patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited for this establishment.

Every effort will be made to gratify the wishes of customers, and orders sent by the young will have the same prompt attention.

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Nov. 16th, 1864.

THE FUTURE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
The Princess Dagmar of Denmark, who is to be the next Empress of Russia, is just 18 years old. She looks far short of that age, from the infantine and innocent loveliness of her manner, and from her stature. Her eyes and teeth form the fascinating beauty of her face, her features being far from regular. In complexion she is a brunette; but the skin is wonderfully clear, and the roses of health seem ever to bloom on her soft dimpled cheeks. Her stature is rather under middle height, "but her form seems perfect, and her bust scarcely yet come to maturity, rivals the most perfect of Thorwaldsen's goddesses in the swan-like neck, the gracefully drooping shoulders and the rounded proportions of her arms." To become Empress of Russia the young lady must change her religion, and become a member of the Greek Church.

REBEL CONSISTENCY.—The South is fighting for the right of Secession. That right was expressly recognized in the Constitution of the Confederacy. Having legalized this principle so far as in their power, and having fought in favor of it for three years, one would think that the rebels would live up to it. But no. North Carolina talked of seceding from Secession, as the Confederate Constitution gave her the right to, but she was told that she would not be allowed to go. Troops were stationed throughout the State to coerce North Carolina to remain in the Southern Confederacy. Thus, while in Virginia rebel soldiers were fighting for the right of secession, soldiers in North Carolina, commanded by the same chief, were fighting against that right. Could anything more plainly demonstrate the utter absurdity of the political dogma in behalf of which the South commenced war?—*Bee.*

The Polish rebellion seems to be completely quieted. Order reigns in Warsaw; but, though there are theatres open, the public flock, most of all, once a week to the station of the railway to St. Petersburg. That fashionable promenade collects each time from four to eight thousand persons. There is music there, also, but of a peculiar kind—weeping, sobs and groans. That promenade, or that amusement, call it what you will, is named the adieu to the banished political criminals. This fashion has been but lately introduced by the agitators. Although the day fixed for the departure of convoys is always kept secret, yet the whole of Warsaw hears of it in the night, and from four o'clock in the morning the station is filled by a compact mass. Only a few dozen persons are sent off at a time, and yet thousands go to bid them farewell.—*Ex.*

CAN TELL A SECESS BY HIS LOOKS.—A little girl, not a thousand miles from Wyandotte, Butte County, said the other day, "I can tell a secess from a Union man by his looks." On being asked how, she replied: "Why, a secess goes sneaking along with his head down, as though he wanted to pick up something."

THE steam engines of England do the work of eighty million of horses and four hundred millions of men.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

Have leave to inform the public that they will soon open their

NEW STORE,

OPPOSITE THE

Overland Stage Line Office,

Where they will offer for sale, one of the

Largest

And

Best

Assorted

STOCK

OF

MERCHANDISE

Ever brought to this City.

We shall have

Everything that is to be found,

IN A

FIRST CLASS STORE.

We shall also keep the store we now occupy where we will always have on hand a

Fine and Well

ASSORTED STOCK

OF

Clothing and Furnishing

Goods.

Liberal Deduction Made

TO

COUNTRY DEALERS.

Flour, Grain and other Produce taken, for which the regular prices will be allowed.

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

GILBERT & SONS,

Main Street, next to Salt Lake House.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in

Groceries,
Provisions,
Clothing,
Hardware,
Crockery,
Glassware,
Stationery,
School Books,

All kinds Preserves, Pie and Can Fruits.

Cents,
Pants,
Vests,
Hats,
Caps,
Boots,
Shoes,
Gloves,
Handk'fs.

And a Splendid Assortment of
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also: a Large and
WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Dry Goods,

Consisting of

Silks,
Lawn,
Cambries,
Calicoes,
Checks,
Chambrays,
Flannels,
Shawls,
Ribbons,
Laces,
Hosiery,

And a well selected assortment of
Fancy, and Toilet Articles,

Such as

Hair Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,
Flesh Brushes,
Nail Brushes,
Combs and
Fine Combs,

And a Choice Selection of

Perfumes and Perfumeries.

Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

Remember the place, next door to the Salt Lake House, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

GILBERT & SONS.

FREIGHT TO THE MINES!

FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!

Freight to Bannack City!

Freight to Boise City!

Freight to Idaho City!

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any amount of Transportation, for

ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,

Either by

Mule or Ox Teams,

To the above, or other points, with

Safety and Dispatch,

And upon

REASONABLE TERMS.

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south of Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 21, 1864.

MULES.

I have Fifty Head of

Large, Young, and Well Broke AMERICAN MULES,

Which I will exchange for

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, FLOUR OR HAY.

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south of Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON,

September 21, 1864.

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.

TO VIRGINIA CITY, NEV. TERR., IN FIVE DAYS.

The Overland Mail Company, carrying the

United States Mail

FROM

Salt Lake to Virginia City, N. T.

Forms in connection with the Overland Stage, East, and the Pioneer Stage Co., West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California,

And a perfect line of communication between the ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this line are

Neat and Commodious,

And special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

Salt Lake City to Virginia, N. T.

Is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

Thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the through trip

INSIDE OF SEVEN DAYS.

Coach's Leave Salt Lake City,

EVERY DAY,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent.
Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1864.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

Atlantic and Pacific States.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY,

To and from Atchison, Kansas, Nebraska City and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison and Nebraska City leave every morning at ten o'clock.

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE, ATCHISON and NEBRASKA CITY.

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Montana, via East Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via Boise City, West Bannack.

Time to Denver, 5 days.
Time to Atchison & Nebraska City, 13 days.
JO. S. ROBINSON, Agent.